CAROLINA OBSERVER
And
FAYETTEVILLE GAZETTE.

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PRINTED WEEKLY FOR THE PROPRIETORS,
BY A. H. DISMUKES.

TERMS,

THREE DOLLARS *a year, payable in advance.*

No subscription will be received for less than twelve months; and any subscriber omitting to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the expiration of the year, will be considered as desiring a continuance. When arrearages are incurred, no paper will be discontinued until such are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

ADVERTISEMENTS *inserted at the rate of sixty cents a square for the first insertion, and thirty cents for each subsequent one.*

Every advertisement unaccompanied with instructions, will be continued and charged, until specially ordered to be stopped; and no advertisement, from a distance, will be inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town or its vicinity.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

FRESH GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received from New York and offers for sale at a small advance, for Cash or country produce, at his store on Green street, the following

GOODS:

CLOTHS, Cassimeres & Sattinetts,
White, yellow and red Flannels,
Bombazetts, plain and figured,
Caroline and Scotch Plaid,
Men's lambs' wool Hose & half Hose,
Cambrics and Cambrics,
Cotton and Silk Ginghams,
Domestic Sheeting and Shirting,
Brown and bleached Linen,
Black silk Vesting,
Sarsinett and Sinchew,
Figured Nankeen Crapes,
Black and coloured Canton, do.
Patto French do.
Crape and raw silk Shawls,
Cassimere and Chintz, do.
Ladies' Fleecy and Beaver Gloves,
Men's Beaver do.
Reams Writing and Letter Paper,
No. 10 Whittemore Cards,
Negro Cloth and Ticking,
Wire and Hair Sieves,
Men's Beaver, and Imitation Beaver Hats,
Men's and Boys' Wool do.

With a complete assortment of

Hardware, Cutlery and Groceries.

JAMES JENKIN.

December 4. 1822 27 tf

Entertainment.

DAVID D. SALMON

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a

House of Entertainment

In the South-East corner of the Court House square—together with the buildings lately occupied by Louis D Henry, Esq adjoining the main building, which will enable him to accommodate from 18 to 20 genteel Boarders. His tables will be furnished with the best the market affords; his Bar is supplied with the best of Liquors, and he trusts from his attention to those who may favor him with their custom, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Persons attending Court as well as Travellers shall always be accommodated and every attention paid to render their stay agreeable. His Stables are good and furnished with every article in the provender line. The greatest care will be taken of Horses left in his charge.

Fayetteville, Nov. 29. 42 tf

A. SWEETLAND,

MARBLE-CUTTER.

Monuments, Tomb tables Head-stones, &c.

Main Street Fayetteville N. C.

BLANKS of every description for Sale at this Office.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have formed a connection in business under the firm of

Fitzharris & Gallop,

And have taken the New Brick store on Person street, one door east of Messrs. Williams & Co. where they offer at

Wholesale and Retail,

FOR CASH OR ACCEPTANCES,

THE FOLLOWING GOODS.

Extra Black, Blue and Coloured Cloths
Super do do do do
Extra do do Cassimeres
Blue and Mixt Sattinetts
Valencia, Tabinett & Silk Vestings
White and Coloured Marseilles do
Silk and Worsted Ladies' Plaids
Caroline do
Tartan do
Tartan Cloaks
Bombazettes, Assorted
Green Backing Bayzes
Red, White and Green Flannels
White Gauze do
Blankets, assorted
An assortment of Calicoes and Ginghams
Lish Linens and Long Lawns
Irish Sheetings
Thread Cambricks
Jackonet and Mull Muslins
Book and Cambrick do
Black Sarsnets and Sinchews
Green do do
Green, White & Pink Florence Silks
Black Figured Gros de Naples do
Black Figured Denaples do
Stripe Silks, assorted
Black Canton and Bandanna Hdkffs.
Company Silk do do
Black and White Silk Lace Veils
Elegant worked do do Caps
Mull Mull and Leno do
Muslin and Thread Lace insertion
Silk and Cotton Laces
Black, Marareen, Blue and Lilack Plushings
do do do do Gimps
Silk and Tabby Velvets, assorted colours
Black, Blue and Coloured Canton Crape Robes
Black, Blue, Green and White Italian Crapes
Nankeen Crapes, assorted
Black Velvet Ribbons, assorted Nos.
Fancy Ribbons, assorted
Green Gauze
Ladies' and Gentlemens' Black and White Silk Hose
do do Black and coloured Worsted do
do do White cotton do
An assortment of Lamb Wool do
Ladies' and Gentlemens' Black and White Silk Gloves
do Fleeced Kid, Black & White do
do Black and Coloured Beaver do
Gentlemens' Beaver & Buckskin do
do Silk, Worsted, Lambswoul and cotton Half Hose
Tortoise Shell and Ivory Combs
Jet Waist Buckles—and many other Articles, which, together with those expected from New York, in a few days, will make their assortment of Goods complete.

Groceries.

Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Malaga and Port Wines
Jamaica Rum and French Brandy
Lump and Loaf Sugars
Gun-Powder, Imperial and Hyson Teas
Chocolate and Green Coffee
Soft Shell Almonds and Muscatel Raisons
Pepper, Spice and Race Ginger
London Mustard, Nutmegs & Cassia
FFF Powder and Shot, assorted, &c.
Saml. Whittemore & Co's Cotton and Wool Cards

A VARIETY OF

Hardware and Cutlery,

Wrought and Cut nails, assorted.
Swede's Iron, assorted sizes.

Lawrence Fitzharris,
Alexander Gallop.

Fayetteville, N. C. Jan. 1, 1823.-31tf

The Subscriber

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he still continues to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS, at his old stand on Bow street.

He begs leave to assure his customers, their work shall always be done by experienced workmen, and that the strictest attention will be paid to *fashion* and elegance.

CHARLES LOOMIS.

December 5. 27:tf.

200 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber or stolen, most probably the latter, in the month of September, 1816, my negro man SHADRACK. He is of common size, very black, about nineteen or twenty years of age when he left me, or was taken away; had a piece cut off of his right ear; large scar in the bend of one of his elbows, occasioned by a burn, and the leaders much contracted; a scar on one of his legs, occasioned by a snag; a number of other scars on him, and much marked with the whip. The probability is his name is now altered.

Fifty dollars reward will be given for the apprehension of said negro, confined in any goal, and information given to the subscriber, so that he gets him again, and all reasonable charges paid; one hundred and fifty dollars reward for the thief, with proof to conviction. Any person able to give me any information concerning said negro, will do me the kindness to write to me, addressed Fairfield District, South Carolina.

JEPTHA PICKET.

Nov. 19th, 1822. 27 3m

Groceries. &c.

THE Subscriber has on hand a Large and General Assortment of

Swede and Russia Iron,

And intends keeping a constant supply of that article.

ALSO,

Prime Green Coffee,
Muscovado Sugar,
Turks Island Salt,
A few Hhds. old Jamaica Rum, &c. &c.

All of which may be had on the lowest terms, for cash, or approved notes at Bank, at 60 days—purchasers may be accommodated in quantity, and will find it to their advantage to call and judge for themselves.

E. Stedman.

Fayetteville, 15th Jan. 1823.

☞ **Intending to leave** this State in the Spring, the subscriber offers for sale his

Manufactory
OF
STONE-WARE

With all the fixtures on the premises.

The Factory is now in successful operation and is an object worth the attention of any person wishing to engage in a lucrative business—The terms shall be made accommodating to the purchaser.

GURDON ROBINS.

Fayetteville, Dec. 1822 28 tf

GARDEN SEEDS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has Just Received, and offers for Sale at a Reduced Price.

30 Boxes Garden Seeds,

of a Superior Quality, each Box containing 310 papers of various kinds.

William Nott.

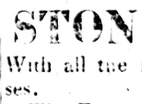
Feb. 13 —37tf.

☞ **The subscriber** intending to quit this State in the Spring, requests those who are indebted to him to make payment, and those who have demands against him to present them.

A. SWEETLAND.

Fayetteville Jan 23, 1823. 34tf

Five Dollars Reward.



STRAYED from the premises of the Subscriber, on the 30th ult. a dark bay HORSE, about fourteen hands high, and nine or ten years of age.

The said Horse was recently purchased from Mr John Curtis, of Wake County, in which direction it is probable he is gone.

The above reward and all reasonable expenses will be paid to any person who will return him to me, at this place.

JAMES JENKIN.

Fayetteville, Feb. 13. 37:3w.

Sate of North Carolina

MONTGOMERY COUNTY,

COURT OF EQUITY,

Fall Term, 1822.

Alfred Randle vs. Parham Kirk, & others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James Hodges and Tempy his wife, are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Carolina Observer and Fayetteville Gazette, that the said James Hodges and Tempy his Wife, appear at our next Superior Court of Law and Equity, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in the Town of Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise Judgement Pro. Confesso will be taken as to them, and the cause heard exparte.

JNO CHRISTIAN, C. M. E.

February 6. 1823. 36 6w

JORDAN'S HOTEL.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he continues at his well known stand, where

TRAVELLERS

will meet with comfortable accommodations. His Stables are equal, if not superior, to any in this State, and are constantly supplied with Forage and Grain of every kind, and attended by faithful and steady Hostlers.

The citizens of Fayetteville are also informed, that he is ready to receive

BOARDERS

on his usual reasonable terms.

Dillon Jordan.

Fayetteville, Jan. 23, 1823. 34tf

"The labor of the body, frees us from the pains of the mind, and this it is which makes the poor man happy."

The Subscriber

BEGS LEAVE to inform his friends & the public, that having provided himself with the best materials, and engaged the first rate workmen, he intends to carry on the manufactory of

WINDSOR
AND
FANCY CHAIRS,

in all its varieties. Repairs done in the neatest manner.

He would also add, that having secured the services of an eminent

Sign and Ornamental PAINTER,

he is prepared to execute orders in that line, in the best style, and with the utmost despatch.

N.B All kinds of Cabinet making, Carving, Turning, and Upholstery, as usual.

C. J. Tucker.

Jan. 30—35:tf.

Hogs Bristles.

CASH paid for clean Combed Hogs Bristles, by the subscriber.

Gurdon Robins, Hay st.

Fayetteville, Jan. 14. 1823. 33 tf

Carriage Driver Wanted

LIBERAL wages will be given to a Man, who can Drive and take care of Horses well.

Robt. Donaldson.

Feb. 13. 37:tf.

TO BE LET,
For a Few Months,

THE EAST WING OF THE

MANSION HOTEL,

Well calculated for a Store.

Apply to

P. T. TABER.

Oct. 31. 33 tf.

CHERAW,
SOUTH CAROLINA.

About 500 Lots in the Town of Cheraw, including all those valuable lots on the River Bank together with 1000 acres of wood land in the vicinity of the Town, will positively be sold at Public Auction in April next, the sales will commence on the first Monday of the month, and will continue for three days or until all the above property is sold.

Terms as follows;

On all sums less than $500, a credit of twelve months, on all sums exceeding $500 and less than $2000, a credit of one and two years, payable in equal annual installments, on all sums exceeding $2000, a credit of one two and three years, payable in het same manner, Interest from the date of the purchase, the purchaser paying at the time of sale 10 per cent on the amount of his contracts and giving a mortgage of the property with personal security if required.

It is thought superfluous to dwell on the rise, the present importance and future prospect of Cheraw: as it has now assumed that rank in the commercial world which renders such detail unnecessary, but for the information of those who may live at a distance, and whose Mercantile connection with this section of country may not have led them to a knowledge of the consequence and resources of this place, we subjoin the following facts: In the year 1818, Cheraw (then Chatham,) contained a Store three or four dwelling houses, and thirty or forty inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1820, and now contains an elegant Academy, a Printing Establishment from which issues a weekly paper, four houses of Entertainment thirty Stores, a considerable number of dwelling Houses and at least 1000 inhabitants two large Steam Boats and a variety of smal craft are employed in navigating the river. one Steam Boat plies directly between Charleston, and the other between Georgetown and Cheraw each boat carries from 6 0 to 800 bales of cotton a trip, the Steam Boat Pee Dee has performed the entire trip from Cheraw to Georgetown and back in four days During the last season about 14,000 bales of cotton were sent from this place, and during this season it is computed from the present purchases that 20,000 at least will be sent to market with a variety of other produce. The resources of Cheraw from the back country, are not inferior to that of any inland Town between Richmond (Va.) and Augusta (Geo.) Arrangements have been made to throw a bridge over the River, and the Mail Routes have been so altered as to accomodate the place. The site of the Town is elevated, airy and commanding.

JOHN TAYLOR Jr.
JAMES COIT,

Agents for the Chatham Town Company

☞ **Doct. Thomas Nash** Cameron tenders his professional services to the Inhabitants of Fayetteville and its Vicinity. He has taken the shop lately occupied by Doctor Scott, at which place, or at his brothers John A. Cameron, he may be found by those who wish to employ him.

Sept 11, 1822. 15 tf

Dancing School.

MR. SANSAY, (from New-York) will open a Dancing School at Mrs. Barge's Hotel, on Monday next. From his long experience in teaching this polite accomplishment, he flatters himself he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may patronize him.

Fayetteville, Jan. 2, 1823 31

For Sale,

THAT Valuable & commodious

House and Lot

On Maiden Lane, in the Town of Fayetteville, formerly the property of Abner F Bowell, and now in the occupancy of Charles B. Jones, Esq.—Also, PEW No. 21, on the ground floor of St. John's Church, and PEW No 30, on the ground floor of the Presbyterian Church in Fayetteville.

John Armstrong.

Jan. 14, 1823. 33 tf

Barnum Beach & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

15 Packages

LADIES' & GENTLEMENS,

BOOTS & SHOES.

Made particularly for Retailing.

ALSO,

14 Doz. Blk. & Coloured Morocco
10 Doz. Hair Seives
10 Boxes Cotton Cards,

Which are offered at Wholesale and Retail, lower than usual, for Cash

☞ All debts contracted with us, after this notice, will be considered on interest after 30 days.

Feb: 13. 1823: 37 tf

Shoes! Shoes!! Shoes!!!

THE subscriber would inform the public, that they have Just Received a Fresh Supply of

BOOTS & SHOES,

Which, in connexion with their former stock, will be sold remarkably CHEAP, for Cash.

LIKEWISE,

30 Reams Writing Paper,
10 Dozen Felt Hats,
Cotton Cards, Straw Bonnets, &c.

ALSO,

ON CONSIGNMENT.
1 New Northern Gig and Harness.

H. G NELSON & CO.

Feb. 13 1823. 37 3t

HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE.

THAT Dwelling House, and Lot containing three acres, or thereby, situated on the south side of Person street, nearly half way to Campbleton, and formerly the property of Robert Raiford, Esq. is now for sale For terms apply to LARKIN NEWBY,

or

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

9th Jan. 823. 32 tf

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Has Just Received from N. York

A QUANTITY OF

Shad Seine Twine,

AND

CHEESE.

AND, ON CONSIGNMENT,

4 Pipes very superior 4th Proof Cognac Brandy—4 Puncheons Old 3d proof Antigua Rum, and 20 Bags Green Coffee, which I will sell low for cash, or good Notes at either Bank.

DONALD M'QUEEN.

Feb. 13, 1823 37 tf

SUGAR, OIL, &c.

Just Received,

Prime Brown Sugar, in Hds. & Bbls,
" Green Coffee
Currier's Oil—a few Bbls. will be sold low.

ALSO—A FEW SETS

Venetian Blinds,

At Manufacturer's Prices. Persons wishing this article, can have them made to any size, at short notice, by leaving their orders with the subscribers.

WILLIAMS & FENN.

Feb. 11, 1823. 37 3t

Foreign.

Extracts from Papers brought by the James Monroe.

From the Paris Moniteur.

ROYAL ORDINANCE.

"Louis, &c.

Having accepted the resignation offered by our cousin, the Duke Mathieu de Montmorency, of his functions of Minister Secretary of State for the department of Foreign Affairs,

We have ordered and do order as follows—

1. The President of our Council of Ministers shall be charged ad interim, with the office of Foreign affairs.

2 The President of our Council of Ministers shall be charged with the execution of the present ordinance.

Given at Paris, Dec. 25.

(Signed) LOUIS.
(Countersigned) JH. DE VILLELE.
President of the Council of Ministers."

We hasten to give to the public the first authentic document which it has been possible to communicate since the opening of the Congress.

So many interests are connected with the determination of the different Cabinets on this great occasion, that it is of importance to make them known as soon as they are definitively adopted.

The President of the Council of Ministers charged ad interim with the Department for Foreign Affairs, to the Count dela Garde, his Majesty's Minister at Madrid.

"M. le Comte—As your political situation may be changed, in consequence of the resolution adopted at Verona, French candour requires that you should be directed to make known the views of the Government of his Most Christian Majesty to the government of his Cathohc Majesty.

Since the revolution, which took place in Spain, 1820, France, notwithstanding the dangers which that revolution presented to her, carefully endeavoured to draw close the bonds which unite the two Kings, and to maintain the relations which exist between the two nations.

But the influences under which the changes in the Spanish Monarchy were brought, about, has become more powerful, in consequence of the very results of these changes, as it was easy to be foreseen

A constitution, which King Ferdinand on resuming the crown neither recognized nor accepted, was imposed upon him by a military insurrection. The natural consequence of this transaction has been, that each dissatisfied Spaniard considers himself authorized to seek, by the same means, the establishment of an order of things more in harmony with his opinions and principles. The employment of force has created the right of force.

Hence the movements of the Guards at Madrid, and the appearance of armed corps in different parts of Spain. The provinces, bordering on France, have been chiefly the theatre of the civil war. Thus it has become necessary for France to protect herself from this state of disorder in the Peninsula. The events which have occurred since the establishment of an army of observation at the foot of the Pyrenees, have sufficiently justified the foresight of his Majesty's Government.

Meanwhile the congress which since last year has been looked to for deciding the affairs of Italy, assembled at Verona.

As an integral part of this Congress, France was bound to explain herself with respect to the armament to which she had been compelled to have recourse, and to the manner in which she might eventually employ them. The precautions of France appeared just to her allies, and the Continental powers adopted the resolution of uniting with her to aid her (if there ever should be occasion) in maintaining her dignity and tranquility.

France would be satisfied with a resolution at once so benevolent and so honorable with respect to her; but Austria, Prussia, and Russia, judged it necessary to add to the particular of alliance, a manifestation of their sentiments. Diplomatic notes are for that purpose addressed by these three Powers to their respective Ministers at Madrid, who will communicate them to the Spanish Government, and in their ulterior conduct follow the orders which they shall have received from their Courts.

For your part, M. le Comte, in giving these explanations to the Cabinet of Madrid, you will declare to it that his Majesty's Government is intimately united with its Allies in the firm resolution to repeal by every means, revolutionary principles and movements; that it equally concurs with its Allies in the wishes which they form, that a remedy may be found by the noble Spanish nation itself, for these evils—evils which are of a nature to disturb the Governments of Europe, and to impose on them precautions which always are painful.

You will, in particular, take care to make known, that the people of the Peninsula, restored to tranquility, will find in their neighbours, faithful and sincere friends. You will, therefore, give to the Cabinet of Madrid the assurance, that the succours in favour of Spain, will always be offered to her for the purpose of every kind which France can dispose of, assuring her happiness, and increasing her prosperity; but you will at the same time declare, that France will in no respect relax the preservatory measures which she has adopted, while Spain continues to be torn by factions. His Majesty's Government will not even hesitate to recall you from Madrid, and to seek guarantees in more efficacious measures, if its essential interests continue to be compromised, and if it lose the hope of an amelioration, which it takes a pleasure in expecting from the sentiments which have so long united Spaniards and Frenchmen in love for their Kings, and for a wise liberty.

Such are, M. le Comte, the instructions which the King has ordered me to submit to you, at the moment in which the notes of the Cabinets of Vienna, Berlin and St. Petersburgh are about to be presented to the Cabinet of Madrid. These instructions will serve to make known to you the views and the determination of the French government on this momentous occurence

You are authorised to communicate this despatch, and to furnish a copy of it, if it be demanded.

Paris, Dec. 25. 1822".

(From the Constitutional du Commerce.)

M. le Count de Liven General in Chief of the Russian Armies, Aide-de-Camp of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, and his ambassador at the British Court, has arrived and alighted at the Hotel Douillier, Rue de Rivoli. His Excellency comes from Verona, and is on hisway to London.

Last evening before Divine Service, the Count de Villele and the Count de Corbierre transacted business with the King.

If the declarations of the Holy Alliance are not accepted by Spain, the Ambassadors of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, have to quit Madrid—*L'Etoile.*

Ulm, Dec. 16.

It is said that one of the superior officers who was in the suite of the Emperor Alexander, has left Verona on an important mission to the head quarters of the Russian army of the South, with orders for Count Wellingenstein.

M. Ruets, a Russian messenger, coming from Verona, and travelling with all possible speed to the head quarters of the second Russian army, stationed in Bessarabia, passed through Brody on the 3d of this mouth.

PARIS, December 3.

The Emperor Alexander has conferred the order of St. Waldmir on the brothers Solomon and James Rothschild, in consideration of their important services to the Russian nation on several occasions.

FROM CURRACOA.

We learn by the arrival of the brig Nicholas & Felix, that Gen. Morales held Maracaibo the 25th Jan. On the 21st December he marched against Truxillo and Merida, leaving 1000 men in Maracaibo. He was watched in his movements, by Gen. Paez, with three battalions of infantry, and some cavalry, who also left an English battalion in Valencia to guard the lines of Porto-Cavello It was supposed that Morales would fall back on Maracaibo, as Montillo was too strong for the force left to guard that place, having 4500 men whom he had led from Rio-de-la-Hacha into the interior.

The Colombian squadron of 27 sail, was in the gulf of Maracaibo.—Commodore Daniels, with three corvettes and two brigs, was blockading Porto Cavello.—From the superiority of the Colombian forces by land and sea, it was supposed that Maracaibo would soon fall, and the country be cleared of Morales' army. H. B. M. frigate Sybelle. Capt. Rawley, had gone to Maracaibo to demand the British property taken there by Morales, to the amount of $300 000, with positive orders to make reprisals in case of its not being given up. Markets dull and every thing at a stand on the Main.

Charleston Courier.

FROM HAVANA.—By the schr Mechanic, Capt. Warner, arrived last evening, we have received from our correspondents, files of Havana papers to the 8th inst.

By the Spanish brig Buenos Amigos, arrived at that port, on the 1st inst. in 42 days from Cadiz. Madrid dates to the 13th, and Cadiz to the 17th December, inclusive, were received—but they are anticipated by the James Cropper, from Liverpool, which latter vessel brought us Madrid dates of the 13th December, The verbal intelligence by this vessel was, that there were three ships of the line at Cadiz, ready to sail for Lima, and two frigates and the man of war San Pablo, for Havana. It was stated, that Senior Vives, the new Governor of Cuba, was at Corunna, and about embarking in the brig Aquiles.

The U. S. frigate Congress was going into Havana, as the Mechanic came out. The U. S. Schr. Grampus sailed from that port on the 4th inst. inpursuit of a pirate.

From Mexico.—Capt. Story of the schooner Catharine and Jane, arrived on Sunday from Tampico, states that General Santa Anna had commenced hostilities against Vera Cruz, and had an engagement on the 20th November with an Imperial Regiment, commanded by General Echavarri, and was victorious, taking 450 prisoners. On the 27th, Santa Anna had another battle, and was beat, and retreated to the city, armed the inhabitants, and put them under the command of Guadaloupe Victoria.—*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

NORFOLK, FEB 21.

The Levant Company, of London have opened a subscription for the sufferers by the earthquakes in Syria. According to information from Mr. Barker, the English consul at Aleppo, on the 13th of August, at half past 9 in the evening, the Cities of Aleppo and Antioch, and every Town, Village, and detached Cottage, throughout an extent of country comprising one-third of all Syria, were, in ten or twelve seconds, thrown down by a violent Earthquake; twenty thousand of the inhabitants, at the lowest computation, being crushed to death by the ruins and an equal number wounded. Violent shocks of Earthquake occurred, at frequent intervals, until the 19th of October. The alarm and distress of the survivors were great beyond description. They were already suffering severely from diseases, resulting from want, and exposure to the weather. And it is impossible to conceive all the misery which it appears they were doomed to suffer in the winter.

The British parliament is further prorogued to the 4th February.

The report of the marriage of his Majesty to a *fair subject*, gains more and more ground every day. It was erroneously supposed that the Royal Marriage Act restrained the Sovereign, as well as the rest of the Royal Family from marrying a subject.—His Majesty is, however, unrestrained by any law from marrying whom he chooses; but another question arises—whether he could carry without the consent of Parliament?

Morn. Chro.

We have heard on very good authority, (says the Hud Advertiser) that there is a regularly organized gang in the neighborhood, for the infamous purpose of providing subjects for the schools at Edinburgh which are forwarded by sea from this port.—The High Sheriff of Norfolk has appointed Friday the 3d of January, for the meeting of the county on agricultural distress.

Beacon.

There is in Ireland seven regiments of cavalry and twenty-nine of infantry; in England there are only seven of the former and eleven of the latter A party of White boys, mostly mounted and some armed, are destroying by fire the stacks of tithe corn in various parts of the county of Cork. Some sheep have been plucked of their wool by the villains.

A subscription is set on foot at London to raise a monument to Canova.

Domestic.

[THE BALANCE OF TRADE.]

From the Portsmouth (N. H.) Journal

In the science of Political Economy, there are no errors so inveterate, as those relating to foreign commerce It is but a few years, since it was the fashion to regard the books of the custom houses as the only standard, by which the prosperity of the nation could be measured. If the imports exceeded the exports, it was said that the balance of trade was against us; that we were running in debt to foreign nations; and that poverty and ruin were overtaking us As the balance of trade, in this sense, has always been against the United States, it would seem to be difficult to reconcile our acknowledged prosperity with he correctness of the principle. But though better opinions begin to prevail, they are not universally received. We still hear predictions, of ruin, because our imports are greater than our exports. It may be worth while to examine the reasons for this apprehension.

In the case of an individual, nothing can be plainer than that his *imports* should exceed his *exports*. How can a man become rich, but by receiving more than he parts with? It is the same with a nation. If the United States by exporting 60 millions annually can import 64 millions, it is apparent that nearly the whole difference has been profit.

The error has arisen from estimating the value both of imports and exports at our own custom house, instead of estimating their value at the foreign country, where the exchange is actually made.—An Inquirer learns at the custom house that 64 millions have been received, and that only 60 millions have been sent to pay for it; and he naturally asks how the difference is to be supplied? If he is not acquainted with the course of trade, he naturally supposes that a debt of 4 millions has been incurred; and he shudders at the thought of having all the gold and silver drawn from the United States to pay it.

Yet a slight attention to the course of domestic trade would show him that his apprehensions were groundless. In some of our distant settlements, corn is 50 cents a bushel, and salt is 100. If a Farmer from one of these settlements were to come to market with 30 bushels of corn, he might sell it for sufficient to purchase 57 bushels of salt. If the value of these articles is to be estimated at his own door, he has exported fifteen dollars, and imported thirty-seven dollars. But unless expenses have exceeded twenty-two dollars, he has made a profit by the exchange. Now the custom house returns give just as correct a view of the trade of the nation, as an account kept at a Farmer's door of his out-goings and incomings would give of the state of his business. These returns are valuable and necessary—but for a very different purpose.

The great fallacy of arguments drawn from the custom house returns will be apparent from considering only one branch of the trade of this town, namely the freighting business. In the course of the last year, we have had 27 ships and brigs employed in this trade; several of which have made two voyages. It will therefore be perfectly within the truth to make a calculation upon 40 voyages in the year. The vessels generally took with them hay and lumber sufficient to pay their port charges in the southern States, say $1000 each, or $40.000 for the year. —They receive upon an average 1000*l* sterling each, in Europe; or $177.000. Deducting from this sum, their port charges in Europe, there are brought home by others, 150, 000 dollars. The whole of this sum appears on the books of the custom house as *imports*, without one cent of *exports* to balance it But as from this sum the Merchant keeps his ships in repair, and purchases the outfits of the voyage, it consists of interest and reimbursements of capital, wages of labor, and profit; in the same manner as the price, when the manufacturer receives for a peice of broad cloth, consists of interest and reimbursement of capital, wages of labor and profit.

A merchant sending his ship to sea, must charge against his voyage not only the first cost of his cargo, but all the outfits, provisions, and wages advanced to the seamen; his own or agent's services, and the premium of insurance. On the return of the vessel, he must again charge the adventure with the seamen's wages, & all the expenses attending the landing and sale of the goods. In order to know then whether the balance of trade is for or against the country, the imports of the merchant must be placed against all those charges, and if it exceed the aggregate amount, we may conclude that his business may be continued with profit to himself and benefit to the country. The exports of that part of the country are bulky and of small value; in many cases not constituting one half the consideration that produces the imports—yet this is all that appears on the books of the custom house.

Another error, still more inveterate, is the opinion that the exportation of specie is injurious to the country. Almost the whole of our specie currency is Spanish coin. We received it in foreign ports in exchange for the products of our labor. It was received and brought home, because It was more advantageous at the time to receive it than to barter our merchandize for that of the foreign country. We export it for the same reason, because it is more advantageous at the time to make our purchases with it, than to send merchandize to be bartered. Apply the principle once more to an individual. He becomes richer or poorer, by the terms of the contracts he makes; not by the mere facts of bartering, or of buying, and selling for money If he sells to A for money, and employs that money to purchase of B. he is not necessarily poorer than if he exchanged his merchandise at once with B. It would be profitable to the United States to export the product of agricultural industry—grain provisions and lumber—to the East-Indies and China, and then to exchange them for sugars and teas, it does not necessarily follow that the trade is ruinous, because the merchandize is sent to the West-Indies there exchanged for dollars, and the dollars are afterwards sent to China. The only difference is the expence of the intermediate voyage, which may or may not be repaid by the profit of the first adventure, or by that of the final shipment.

Principles are best tried by familiar example: A hatter who pays his shoemaker with money, is an *exporter* of specie. He must previously have *imported* it by the sale of hats. Whether he gains or loses by the mode of payment, depends upon the fact of his getting better shoes, or not, by paying in money instead of paying in hats. If he gains by purchasing with money, he will generally be anxious to sell for money, that he may employ it in his purchases. That is, he will import specie that he may afterwards export it. The case is precisely the same with a nation. If money is not exported, it is perfectly certain, it will not be imported. In this, as in every thing else, it is the demand that produces the supply.

Again,—the quantity of money in a country is no certain mark of its prosperity. We do not estimate the wealth of an individual, by the number of silver dollars actually in his pocket, but by the command he possesses over the products of labor. In like manner the wealth of a nation does not consist in its circulating medium, but in that which the circulating medium represents—the products of labor. If all the precious metals, in England were at once destroyed, she would still be a wealthy nation; for she would still possess her fertile soil, her roads and canals and bridges, her buildings and manufactories, her ships and merchandize.—So far from the quantity of money being the standard of wealth, it is found that money is always scarce in enterprizing and thriving communities, when it can be profitably employed; and it is always plenty, when from any cause, it will not pay the usual rate of interest.

We should feel almost ashamed of stating anew and defending such plain principles, if every week did not bring us papers, in which they are misunderstood or perverted.

HINT TO LEGISLATORS.

The multiplicity of statutes passed by the twenty-four local legislatures of the states composing the American confederation, will render our laws, at no distant day, a subject difficult to be understood even by professional men. Where all are governed by the same free and republican institutions, how important is it to the citizens of America to have more understanding, more fellowship, more concert, and more harmony, on a subject so deeply affecting our rights and liberties—Connections in business—commercial interests, the various and diversified relations between citizens of the same republic, all plead in the strongest terms for some common understanding on this subject—our legislators all over the continent should exchange with each other, the statutes which they have enacted We should suppose that this was a legislative duty, for it is an unquestionable fact, our citizens all over America are better acquainted with the common law of England, than with the acts of our own legislatures. A man living in New Hampshire, may own property in Georgia, and does it not then become necessary that he should be made acquainted with the laws of that state? If our legislators would encourage such intercourse—such an interchange of statutes—our laws would in process of time become more uniform. There would be less contradictory decisions in our judicial tribunals, and more especially in mercantile cases, which produce the most embarrassing result. The reports of judicial decisions should likewise and for the same purpose, be promulgated all over the continent. The penal code should be rendered as uniform every where, as the nature as the case will admit. Many of the difficulties which Congress encounter, result from this cause; they legislate without being sensible of it, some statutes passed by some one of our state legislatures.—*Balt. Morn. Chron.*

Charleston Feb 19

The Schr. *Advoho* brought a broken file of New Orleans papers to the 24th inst. We are indebted to a friend in this city for the use of them. There was some stormy work in the Senate of Louisiana on the 30th January, occasioned by a resolution offered by M. LISLET to eject from their body the members of some parishes in Florida, but which parishes had been by Congress annexed to Louisiana. Mr. CLARK afterwards moved that the resolution and the proceedings on it, should be expunged from the journals of the house—there were little doubt that this motion would prevail. Some of the New-Orleans papers are very vehement upon the subject, and speak of the unbounded hostility of foreign Frenchmen to Americans and their institutions. The legislature of Louisiana is very far from being in a state of harmony and the parties in it are extremely bitter against each other. A bill to call a convention to remodel the constitution has been referred to a committee.

Augusta, Feb. 11.

A melancholy circumstance occurred in our city on Thursday last: a fine lad, about 12 or 13 years old, was sitting on one of the horses of a team attached to a wagon, in Bridge-Row, the owner of which has doing business in one of the stores in that quarter, when the horses suddenly taking fright ran off at full speed into Broad-street, the father of the lad following crying out O, my child, my child!—But by this child he was never again to be recognized. The horses crossed the street, the lad keeping his seat till they unfortunately ran against a post, when he and the horses were all thrown down together, and the child was so much injured that he died next morning. The afflicted parent, after a coffin was prepared, took the body in his wagon, determined to carry him home, a distance of about two hundred miles into one of the back countries that the mother might have the mournful satisfaction of seeing his remains, before they were concealed from her forever. The feeling which induced this determination those who are parents will understand, and none who witnessed the father's distress could avoid sympathising with him in his sorrows. *Chron. & Adv.*

Camden Feb 19.

Distressing Occurrence. On the night of the 7th inst. the house of Mr. Walker, near Lancasterville was consumed by fire. Five of the family who lodged in the upper part of the building, being unable to pass through the flames were burnt—two others who saved their lives by springing from the upper windows, had their thighs and arms broken. A few days after, it is said, more than a basket of bones were collected from the ruins.—*Chron.*

Accident.—The Steam Boat "Maid of Orleans," from Charleston, bound to Hamburg, burst one of her boilers last evening on her way up, about 9 miles from this place. The boat has sustained very little injury; two of the firemen who were below at the time, were scalded. One has since died; the other it is supposed will recover.

[*Sav. Repub.* 14*th inst.*

Charleston. Feb. 19.

ELECTION RETURNS.

We learn from Georgetown, that Col. Campbell had a majority of upwards of 130 votes in Marion district; Mr. Mitchell had about the same majority in Williamsburg; Horry only remains to be heard from. Col. Campbell must therefore be elected.

Edgefield District; M'Duffie 1287, Lomax 219, Black 88.—Had the weather not been inclement, the vote for Mr. M'Duffie would have been doubled.—In Abbeville, the other section of the election district, Mr. M'D. would be warmly supported, and it was expected would have double the number of votes of both the other candidates, in the whole district.

Courier.

Quick Work—Moore's new poem entitled "*The Loves of the Angels,*" which comprises 150 or 200 pages, was received here on Sunday, by the James Cropper—forwarded to Philadelphia by mail, on Monday afternoon—reprinted on Tuesday, and put up neatly in boards—sent back to New-York on Wednesday, and advertised for sale in our Bookstores on Thursday morning. This work has also been re-printed in this city.—*N. Y. Am.*

Peveril of the Peake, (says the London Morning Chronicle of December 28,) which may now be soon expected to appear, in the enlarged form of four volumes—commence, we understand with the latter period of the Protectorate, and is continued through the Restoration, and a great part of Charles II reign. It contains a character of *Oliver Cromwell*; and doubtless, the author has also introduced several of the striking personages who graced or dishonored the court of the restored monarch, to diversify and embellish his story.—*&c.*

The Legislature of Virginia was to ...ve adjourned yesterday, after a ...ssion of nearly three months. We ...sh the members a pleasant meet...g on their return to their constitu...nts, and doubt not they will be ...reeted with "well done good and ...ithful servants." We expected no ...ing and have not been disappoint...d.—*Pet. Repub. Feb.* 24.

THE OBSERVER.

Fayetteville, N. C.

THURSDAY, FEB. 27. 1823

Congressional Election.—The election ...r the members of the eighteenth Con...ss from South Carolina, has recently ...en held throughout the different Con...ressional Districts of that State. Messrs. ...oinsett, M'Duffie, Hamilton, Gist, and ...ucker, we understand have been re-e...ected. Mr. W. R. Davie is returned from ...eidl ton District, Col. Campbell from ...Georgetown, and Major Felder from Or...angeburg and Barnwell.

Proceedings of Congress.—The business ...which occupied the attention of the Na...tional Legislature, during the preceding ...week does not appear to be of much ge...neral importance. On the 19th, the Se...nate proceeded to ballot for a President *pro tem.* when Mr. Gaillard of S. Carolina ...was duly elected. The bill to provide ...for settling the accounts of Daniel D. ...Tompkins, late Governor of the state of ...New York, has been under consideration, ...and ordered to a third reading. The bill ...from the Senate to appropriate $25,000 ...for the repair of the Cumberland Road, ...was ordered to a third reading in the ...House of Representatives on the 21st, by ...a considerable majority. The National ...Intelligencer of the 22d says of this bill, ..."the amendments made to it are unim...portant, and the Senate will, no doubt, ...concur in them. We are assured before...hand of the approbation of the President ...to this act; so that our readers, who feel ...an interest in the preservation of the Na...tional Road, may assure themselves of the ...fulfilment of their wishes in its behalf."—...Some discussion occurred on consideration of the bill, making appropriations for ...support of the Military Establishment, for ...the year 1823, which was finally ordered ...to be engrossed for a third reading.

From Havana.—By recent intelligence ...from Havana, it appears that very consid...erable excitement prevails there, in con...sequence of the capture of the Ninfa Ca...talana, lately sent into Norfolk by the ...Spark. While the Spark was at Havana, ...a boat's crew attempted to land, but were ...immediately assailed by the mob collected ...on the wharf, with a shower of brick bats, ...bottles &c. which wounded one of the ...seamen. An American gentleman, Mr ...Guilford, from Charleston, was cruelly ...murdered a few days previous.

The Spark sailed from Havana on the ...8th inst. for Vera Cruz.

CONVENTION.

The Citizens, of the upper end of Rich...mond county, agreeably to a previous ...notice met at Mr Thomas Steel, on ...the 15th inst.; when, after some deli...beration concerning the course that ...should be pursued, relative to the Con...vention, Robert Powel was called to ...the chair, and Walter F Leak appoint...ed Secretary, when the following reso...lutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, At the last sitting of our Le...gislature, the Citizens of Richmond, not ...having any provision made whereby the ...sense of the Good People of this County, ...could be taken on a question, which of ...all others most deeply involved their wel...fare, and concerning which their interest ...is lovingly alive. And *whereas*, although ...having sufficiently weighed the political ...maxim, "that great changes are danger...ous and delicate, and frequent changes are ...in their own nature prejudicial," they are ...frank to confess, that a free and enlighten...ed people should be very circumspect ...in making any innovation. And although ...the representation of said county may not ...be materially affected by the proposed al...teration, yet considering it a question on ...which more enlarged and comprehensive ...views ought to be taken, and also consi...dering that there are grievances under ...our existing constitution, which justifies ...a change, they deem it a duty which they ...owe to themselves and posterity to do all ...they can in expediting the above view.

1st. *Be it therefore Resolved*, As the o...pinion of this section of the county, that ...some method should be taken, whereby ...the Citizens of Richmond may act in con...cert with the different Committees thro'...out this State, friendly to a Convention, ...giving to them the opportunity of ex...pressing their assent or dissent to the pro...posed revisal.

2d. *Be it Resolved*, As the opinion of ...this meeting, that a Committee of Cor...respondence, consisting of the following ...citizens, viz.—Stephen Williams, Robert ...Powel, John M'Leod, Wm. C. Thomas, ...Sanders Merridy, Thomas Steele, P. M. ...Mark and Walter F. Leak, be appointed ...for the purpose of corresponding with the ...other committees throughout the State, ...with the view of diffusing that informa...tion among the Good Citizens of the ...County relative to the grievances existing ...under our present Constitution

3d. *Be it further Resolved*, That the a...bove named Committee nominate some ...suitable person to represent the people ...of this county, (friendly to a Convention,) ...as a delegate, who shall be elected for ...such purpose at the ensuing election, and ...shall meet at the city of Raleigh, on the ...ensuing 2d of November, and there assist ...in adjusting some ratio of representation, ...which shall govern the delegation of the ...counties on the revisal of the Constitution, ...and farther aid in devising some plan of ...having the question speedily propounded ...to the Freemen of this state.

4th. *Be it Resolved further*, As the opi...nion of this meeting, and it is hereby re...quested of the above named Committee, ...that each individual should separately at...tend at the musters of each Captains com...pany, preceding the ensuing August E...lection, for the purpose of informing the ...different sections of the County, of the ...views of this meeting, farther to im...part that information which is calculated ...to quell the unfounded prejudices that ...may have arisen in the breasts of the peo...ple.

5th. *Resolved*, That the proceedings of ...this meeting be published in the Raleigh ...Star, and Carolina Observer.

ROBERT POWEL, *Ch'm.*
WALTER F. LEAK, *Sec'y.*

The Committee having met agreeably ...to the foregoing resolutions for the pur...pose of choosing some person to act as a ...delegate. Recommended Walter F. Leak ...as a suitable person.

THE THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTION
Of the United Female Benevolent Society, of Fayetteville.

WITH feelings of no common kind, ...your Board present to this Society, this, ...their third Annual Report. While they ...derive comfort from knowing, that much ...has been done for the relief and comfort ...of that class of sufferers who have so strong ...a claim upon your charity, they yet can...not but feel, that many have suffered. ...from the accumulated evils of sickness and ...poverty, without that assistance, which ...the hand of benevolence would gladly ...have administered. "The pestilence ...which walketh in darkness," while it so ...much increased the number of objects of ...distress, has prevented your Board from ...a discharge of all their duty. It is cared, ...that many whom your bounty would have ...enabled them to relieve, have languished ...and died, not only destitute of earthly ...comforts, but also without any well ...grounded hope of future happiness. Spar...ed, however, by the good providence of ...God, to review the transactions of the ...past year, the Board would present to ...your view, every circumstance calculated ...to inspire your hopes, to strengthen your ...confidence, to quicken your zeal, and to ...increase your liberality.

At the last annual meeting, there re...mained in the Society's Treasury, a ba...lance of seventy-two dollars and sixty-nine ...cents. To this has been added by ...donations, subscriptions and the avails of ...work done by the poor employed by the ...Board, the sum of one hundred and forty ...nine dollars and eighteen cents; and there ...has been expended in various ways, to ...promote the great objects of the Institu...tion, the sum of one hundred and seventy ...nine dollars and thirty five cents; leaving ...at this time a balance in your Treasurers ...hands, of forty-two dollars and sixty-two ...cents.

Your Board have assisted thirty-nine ...poor sick women; and furnished work ...for about thirty: the three Orphans men...tioned in the last report are still under the ...care of the Society. Of the various cir...cumstances in which those individuals ...who have been reported to the Board and ...relieved by your bounty, were found, ...our limits will not permit a detail: a few ...facts, however, calculated to excite the ...best feelings of the heart, and to dictate ...the firm resolution to remember the suf...fering poor, will here be briefly recount...ed.

A female found in circumstances of ...peculiar distress, was reported to your ...Board. For many weeks she had lan...guished in extreme suffering: she was ...visited without delay, and found destu...tute of every comfort necessary to a sick ...and dying bed: the hut in which she was ...found was so open, as not to afford a dry ...spot to shelter her from the snow and ...rain, which had fallen for several days in ...the month of February: she had nothing ...on which to rest her suffering body, save ...two worn out bed covers: she had not e...ven a pillow to lay beneath her aching ...head: she had no fuel, nor a particle of ...food, and, but for the humanity of a very ...poor little girl in the neighborhood who ...daily visited her, and who from her own ...scanty pittance, sustained this afflicted ...daughter of adversity, she must have per...ished. Her own unnatural child, had ...cursed and deserted her!! The state of ...her mind appeared to be still more deplo...rable than that of her body. The Lady who ...reported this, has conversed with many ...of the outcasts of society, and does not re...member ever to have seen so much of ...human wretchedness combined in one in...dividual. The temporal wants of this suf...fering female were relieved, and a hope ...was indulged, that God, in his mercy had ...awakened her to a sense of her spiritual ...wants; she confessed she had slighted ...the calls of mercy, and said she had so ...hardened her heart against the precepts ...of the Gospel, that she despaired of receiv...ing pardon; she was pointed to the Cross ...of Christ as her only refuge: "too late, ...too late" was her reply. This report is ...but an imperfect sketch of the picture. ...It is one of the many cases of suffering ...humanity which cannot be accurately ...described without the imputation of ex...aggeration. Her last hours were more ...tranquil; whether on sufficient grounds, ...the decisions of the day of judgment a...lone will reveal.

Another object of distress, who has been ...comforted and relieved for two years by ...your charity, is still lingering under the ...torture of an incurable disease, which has ...nearly destroyed her; she is still consi...dered as the grateful beneficiary of your ...benevolence. She has been frequently ...deserted by a profligate husband, sur...rounded by several helpless children, ...without a single article of comfort to sus...tain them.

An aged widow was found almost star...ved, having ate nothing in two days but a ...crust of bread, which she begged from a ...negro who was passing by.

Many such scenes of distress, your Ma...nagers were called to witness, and by your ...bounty, enabled to mitigate or relieve. ...And shall a Society, formed for so noble a ...purpose, be suffered to languish for want ...of funds? We would fain hope for bet...ter things: we hope to see its friends a...roused to increased and vigorous efforts: ...we bring before you with much importu...nity, the claims of the aged and infirm who ...are incapable of earning a scanty pittance, ...together with the claims of the widow and ...orphan. It is not to encourage indolence ...and vice that we intreat your aid, but to ...relieve distress, and prepare for useful...ness. To do this cannot fail to afford you ...substantial satisfaction; and (if dictated by ...the pure impulse of disinterested charity) ...will go with you through eternity.

Your Managers, while supplying the ...temporal wants of the poor, have endea...vored, as far as opportunity served, to im...prove their moral condition, to reclaim ...them from vicious haunts, to awaken them ...to a sense of their true situation, to in...treat them to set their faces towards a bet...ter country beyond the abodes of sickness, ...of poverty, and of wretchedness. In vain, ...they have often met with discouragements ...in the stern demeanor, and in the forbid...ding aspect of those to whom they have ...pointed out the error of their ways; be...seeching them to turn their wandering ...feet into the paths of truth and righteous...ness. From persons to whom their com...passion was thus manifest, they have met ...with ingratitude, and even with reproach. ...But notwithstanding this, your Board ven...ture to say "none of these things move ...them." They are encouraged by the pro...mises of the gospel, comforted with the idea ...of alleviating through your charity, the ...miseries of the distressed poor; and ani...mated with the hope of being instrumen...tal in promoting their eternal well-being, ...with the hope of beholding, if but ...even in one instance the fruits of ...righteousness, where now only thorns ...and briars grow. We feel that our efforts ...are not to be paralized for want of means; ...we cannot look forward to the failure of ...the cause in which we are engaged, it is ...the cause of humanity, and we confident...ly trust, that your beneficence to which ...we now appeal, will not suffer it to fail.

"The God
Whose never failing hand still fills your cup,
Hath spoken it—'Remember ye the poor:'
Then think, while sitting by your cheerful fires,
Unmindful of the storm that rages by,
There are—that know not friendships healing balm;
There are whose shiv'ring limbs defenceless from the storm,
Claim ev'ry tear by charity unwrung:—
Then bless, and be ye blessed—give and know,
That he who gave, has power to give thee more;
And he who blessed thee once, can bless again."

By order of the Board of Direction
FRANCES BOWEN, *Rec. Sec'y.*
February 17th 1823.

COMMUNICATED.

On the 15th inst. in the neighborhood of this place, the re-publicated wife of Mr. Stephen Ashmore, (now Mrs. Murphey,) was safely delivered of a fine healthy son, weighing 10½ lbs.

Salisbury, Feb. 18.

It will be seen by an an article in our paper, which we have copied from the *Raleigh Register*, that the Board of Internal Improvement, lately convened at Wilmington, were unable to do any business, on account of the non attendance, of two of the members. This is not the first time the Board have been compelled to adjourn, from the same cause. Such inattention to their duties, in public officers is certainly deserving of severe reprehension, and should meet the unqualified disapprobation of the people. No man is forced into office—his acceptance of any public trust is perfectly voluntary; and when an individual accepts of an office, either for honor or emolument, he is morally bound to perform the duties annexed to that office. No ordinary excuse will palliate his neglect, or justify his breach of an implied promise. If his private business or ease render him unable or unwilling to attend to his public duties, his course is plain—let him resign, and give place to some one else, so that the interests of the public may not suffer through his inability or neglect. No man, in our opinion, can conscientiously hold an office one moment longer than he possesses the ability and inclination faithfully to perform the duties which appertain to it.

If any member of the Board for Internal Improvements is incapacitated, from any cause, from performing the services required of him, we hope he will see the propriety of his consulting the public good, by resigning. The object of the meeting of the Board at Wilmington was an important one; the interests of the state were materially connected with it; but nothing could be done there, on account of the absence of two of its members. We do not say therefore that the public interests suffered (although such might have been the case;) but important business was delayed, and additional expense incurred, by the absence of those whom nothing but imperious necessity should have kept from the post of duty. *Carolinian.*

From the Raleigh Register of Feb. 21.

Salisbury, Feb. 10, 1823.

DEAR SIR—A geological survey or examination of certain sections of our State, made by a person of skill and science (such as Professor Olmsted of the University) would, without doubt, be attended with the most advantageous results. Discoveries of Minerals might be made, that would open new sources of wealth to the State—such, for example, as beds of Gypsum and Marl, valuable in agriculture; or mineral substances of various sorts, useful in domestic economy; or superior kinds of stone, such as Free Stone or Marble of fine quality, useful in building, and admired for their durability and beauty. What a wide field lies open for discoveries in Metallic Ores, useful for domestic purposes, and in some, form, as articles of commerce! We would name Iron, which is an indispensable agent in every branch of industry.

The existing Iron Works, in the State, do not manufacture enough of that article to supply twenty five per cent. on the demand for home consumption. The balance we receive from abroad, and in this way annually send out thousands of dollars for an article which it is probable may be found in a number of the western counties where it is not now known to exist.

Lime is not only indispensably necessary in building and tanning, but it is known also to be a most valuable manure. We are induced to believe that Limestone exists in other sections of the State, than where it is now found. Notwithstanding this, how much money annually goes out of the state for this article. It is brought even to this place from the upper parts of Virginia, in waggons, and from the North by the way of Wilmington. A home supply would retain among us the sums that now in this way travel abroad. Is it chimerical to suppose that there may be *Salt Springs* in our State, or such indications of salt as to ensure the obtaining of it by digging? They abound in other States—and why not here?—

In addition to the common use of Salt as a necessary of life, immense quantities of it are annually consumed in our States in the preservation of swine's flesh for market. Excepting what little is manufactured on the sea board, all our supplies come from abroad. What a discovery, then, would be a source of Salt Water in the interior of our State?

Another great advantage attending a survey of this nature, would be the opportunity furnished Mr. Olmsted, of making a chemical analysis of the various sorts of manure. It is well known that the same sorts of manure are not equally suited to all kinds of soils. No farmer can carry on a judicious process of improvement, unless he has some knowledge of the predominant constituent qualities of his soil. Without this he may spend much labor to little purpose; and to find out, by experiments, what kinds of manure will best suit his fields, may take him several years; whereas, by the application of a few chemical testes, under the hand of a man of science, the whole secret is at once developed, and the road to improvement plainly pointed out.

But it is unnecessary to swell this letter with remarks of this kind—Every intelligent mind will at once perceive he probable advantages of a geologic investigation of certain parts of our State: and though none of the substances we have named may be found, and yet there are many rich and valuable ones in the mineral kingdom that lie latent under our eyes. There is one further observation that we wish to make in favor of a scientific examination of the surface of our State—It will bring it more under the notice of the intelligent part of the American public.

It is a truth we must feel with humiliating effect, that North Carolina does not attract that attention from her sisters in the Union, to which, we think, she is justly entitled. One principal cause of this is, that *we are not known.* If our civil history, and moral energies are thus unknown, still less are the natural history and internal resources of the State. A survey of this kind will go far towards bringing us advantageously before the scientific public, as well as to teach our own citizens duly to appreciate their natural resources.

The importance of the survey being admitted, how is it to be accomplished? As the Legislature of the State have, on two or three occasions, refused to make small appropriations for this object, we propose in the name of the "Rowan Agricultural Society," to raise the funds,

1st. By small contributions from such of the Agricultural Societies of the several Counties in this State will apply as part of their funds to this purpose. Under the Agricultural Act passed at the last session, each County, upon its forming a Society, and raising a certain sum is entitled to draw from the Treasury its relative proportion of five thousand dollars. In order then, that each Society disposed to promote the plan may contribute in proportion to its means, let the federal population of the largest county, (Orange) be the data of calculation. Let Orange give twenty five dollars, and the other counties in the same proportion.

2dly. The Agricultural Society of North Carolina will necessarily cease to exist; as its objects and views will be entirely superceded by the *Board of Agriculture.* If the arrears due to this Society are collected, they will form a small sum, which, it is proposed, shall also go into the Geological Fund. Let these sums be placed in the care of the Board of Agriculture, when organized, as agent of the Agricultural Societies, with instructions to apply them to the objects for which they were contributed; and let the results of the Geological Survey be communicated to the Board, in order that they may be published in their annual volume, as authorized by the act of incorporation; by which plan they will receive an extensive and equal circulation throughout the State. We hope that the Agricultural Societies of the several Counties, as well as the members of the State Society, will bestow upon the subject of this letter the consideration which it may merit.

We remain yours, with sentiments of particular esteem,

CHAS. FISHER, *for the*
Corresponding Committee.

J. GALES, Esq. *Sec'y of the*
N. C. Agricultural Society.

From the Milton (N. C.) Gazette.

A letter has been shown to us from a gentleman of high standing and respectability, a native of North Carolina, at present residing in St. Louis, Missouri, to a gentleman in this county, from which we have been permitted to make the following extract:—

"*St. Louis, Dec.* 13th, 1822.

"You have no doubt long since made yourself familiar with the object and result of the Yellow Stone expedition. If Congress had not interfered it is conjectured the expedition would have reached the Yellow Stone at an early day in the summer of 1820 which would have had the effect of opening to our citizens the richest fur trade in the world, besides, keeping the British North-West traders within their own boundaries.—As it is, they extend their trade far south of the line and keep up an intercourse with our Indians that must in the end produce bad consequences. The British are so much more profuse in bestowing presents of goods and liquor, upon all Indians that they have intercourse with, from our government, and so far beyond the means of our trading companies, that they acquire an influence over the minds of those savages that is hardly ever eradicated.

"Three years residence in this country has given me an intimate knowledge of its character and resources, particularly a tour I made during the last summer. I left St. Louis in June, proceeded to Council Bluffs by land on a new rout, a distance of 500 miles; from thence to Fort Smith, on the Arkansas river, traversing 600 miles of entire wilderness; thence back to the Bluffs, partly by a different route; and from thence to this place, by another route than the one I travelled in going up.

"The country drained by the Missouri lies well for farming and is generally well watered. The land is uncommonly rich. None of the upland has less than twelve inches soil, and a very large proportion from eighteen inches to three or four feet. That of the bottom land much deeper. The whole indeed there is not a primitive mark in it.—Timber is good and in plenty on the water courses, but a great proportion of the upland is prairie, interspersed with groves of timber, and generally sufficient for farming purposes. Salt, lead, iron, coal, and salt petre, are among the natural productions of the country, and in profuse abundance. Corn, wheat, oats, rye, hemp, flax, tobacco, and cotton, all thrive well. From 50 to 100 bushels of corn, and 35 bushels of wheat, are the ordinary yields per acre. The latter weighs from 68 to 72 pounds the bushel, and the fly and weavle are unknown.

"I can say with great propriety, that the Missouri region is the most fertile and desirable tract of country that I have seen in the United States. I have travelled from New Orleans to Maine, through Canada to Quebec, and though all the western States; and I have no doubt that the Missouri alone drains more rich land than is contained in all the Atlantic States and Canada together."

DIED,

On the 28th of January last, at the Cherokee Agency, Colonel Return Jonathan Meigs.

In Rockingham county, on the 31st ult. Samuel Lanier, esq. aged 53 years.

In Edgecomb county, last November, Wm. Spicer. He had no education, and no record of his age, but recollected he was muster free at the time of Braddock's defeat—so he must have been at least 112 years of age, and very probably some years more. Though a poor man, he married a young and handsome lady, when he was nearly 100 years of age.

At Samuel Eskridge's, esq. in Roane county, Mr. Francis Childs, in the thirty-first year of his age. He was on a journey, removing himself and family from Orange county, North Carolina, near Hillsborough, (where he had resided for some time,) to West Tennesee.

Knoxville payer.

THE MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE, FEB. 27

MERCHANDIZE.	Qua'ty rated.	From D. C.	
Bacon, - -	lb.	8	9
Beef, mess, -		none.	
fresh, -		4 50	5
Beesw x,		32	33
Brandy, Cog. -	gal.	1 50	1 75
Peach,		45	50
Apple,		40	45
Butter, - -	lb.	15	20
Coffee, - -		25	28
Corn,	bush.	75	80
Cotton, Upland,	100 lb.	8	9 50
Flour, superfine,	bbl.	6 50	6 75
fine, -			6
Flax-seed, -	bush.	80	90
Gin, Holland, -	gal.	1	1 25
Northern,		45	
Hogs lard, -	lb	8	9
Iron, Swedish,	100 lb.	5	5 25
English, -		5	
Lead, - -	lb.	9	
Molasses, -	gal.	30	35
Oats, - -	bush.	40	45
Pork, - -	100 lb.	5	6
Potatoes, Irish,	bush.	75	80
Rum, Jamaica, 4th pf.	gal.	1 25	1 50
W. Island, 4th do.		90	
do. 3d do.		85	
New-England,		45	50
Rice, - -	100 lb.	4	5
Salt, Turks Island,	bush.	80	
Liverpool ground,			90
Steel, German,	lb.	13	
blistered,		10	
Sugar, Muscovado,	100 lb.	8	11
Loaf, -	lb.	19	25
Tea, Young Hyson,		1 15	1 25
Hyson, -		1 15	1 25
Imperial,		1 55	
Gunpowder,		1 45	1 75
Tobacco, leaf,	100 lb.	2 75	3
manufactured,	lb.	8	10
Tallow, - -		8	9
Wheat, - -	bush.	1 10	1 25
Whiskey, - -	gal.	35	40

Marine News.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, (N.C.) *February*, 22.

[*From the Wilmington Recorder.*]

ARRIVED, SINCE OUR LAST.

Brig Ellen, Hall, from Portland, to E Winslow.

British Brig Peggy, Ellis, from Barbadoes. Sugar, molasses, &c. to Archibald Taylor.

Brig Mary Ann, Wedgwood, from Port's mouth.

Brig Eliza, Purrington, from Martinique, to H. Roby, Jr.

Brig President Manning, Grafton, from New York, to Wm. H. Lippitt.

Schr. Hannah e, Cargell, from Port-au Prince, to H. Roby Jr.

Schr. Regulator, M'Ilhenny, from Charleston.

Schr. Marcellus, Hart, from Aux-Cayes to James A. Berry.

Schr. Serena, Carter, from Matanzas, to Stephens & Perry.

Schr. Felicity, Gray, from Guadaloupe, to E. Winslow.

Schr. Enterprize, Moody, from Jeremie, to Lazarus & Whitmarsh.

Schr. Emu, Purrington, from St. Eustatia, to Timothy Savage, Jr.

Schr. Plato, Treadwell, from N. York, to E. Winslow.

British schr. Maria, Stowell, from Jamaica. Sugar, to Dudley, Dickinson & Co.

Schr. Mars, Crabtree, from Dominica, to E. Winslow.

Schr. Richmond, Treadwell, from Cape Henry.

Sloop Hazard, Starbuck, from Charleston.

Sloop Betsy, Eddy, from Charleston.

Sloop Golden Age, Marble, from Charleston.

Sloop Charles, Coffin, from Gonaives, to E. Winslow.

CLEARED,

Brig Bingley, Jefferson, for Guadaloupe by Archd Taylor.

Brig Orient, Miller, for Nassau, by E. Winslow.

Brig Dolphin, Borland, for Matanzas, by Dudley, Dickinson & Co.

Brig Cadmus, White for Porto Rico, by Lazarus & Whitmarsh.

Schr. Augustus & John, Hanscom, for Hayti, by Lazarus & Whitmarsh.

Schr. Planet, Dyer, for Honduras, by E. Winslow.

Schr. Collector, Hall for New Orleans by E. Winslow.

Schr. Mary Ann Russel, for Barbadoes, by E. Winslow.

Schr Young Man's Companion, Tilly, for New York.

New Advertisements.

Lost,

A Note drawn by James Holmes of Sampson county, and made payable to Jno. T. Gale, at three months after date, for the sum of Seventy-five dollars. I forewarn all persons from trading for said Note. A reward of five dollars will be given for the delivery of said Note to D. D. Salmon, or the subscriber.

The date of above Note not recollected, but believed to be some time in the month of June or July 1821. JNO. T. GALE.

Feb. 27. 39 3t

MR. CN. STEPHAN, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville, that he will commence teaching Music, on the 1st of March with those Ladies and Gentlemen who are engaged.

Those who wish to make themselves acquainted with the art of Music, which a genteel deportment necessarily requires, will be pleased to make immediate application to him at Mr. Jordan's Hotel. Feb. 27, 1823

Notice.

THE Subscriber would once more call upon those indebted to the late concern of I Williams & Co. to come forward and settle their accounts, as longer indulgence cannot be given. He is to be found at the counting room of Messrs. Williams & Fenn, one door west of Fitzharris & Gallop, on Person Street.

I. WILLIAMS.

February 27, 1823. 39:3t.

Final Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are earnestly requested to come forward immediately and cancel their dues, otherwise they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. Should this *second* intimation be disregarded, the accounts of those indebted will most assuredly be increased by costs, and that shortly. DUNCAN SMITH.

Feb. 27, 1823 39 4t

Notice.

ON the Thursday of next County Court, for Cumberland County, an election will be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, to supply the office of Coroner, vacant by the demise of Thomas Evans.

February 27. 1822 39: f.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, living in Fayetteville, N. C. about the month of January, 1822, a Negro Man by the name of REDDOCK.

25 or 30 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, slender made, bright complexion, pleasing countenance, and has tolerable thicks lips. Reddock was purchased about three years ago of Mr. Britain H Saunders, who then lived about 12 miles south of Raleigh, on the Stage Road leading to this place; has been hired in the neighborhood of Mrs. Banks, 10 miles south of Raleigh, where he has a wife and I have good reason to believe, that he is lurking about that neighborhood.

A reward of 15 Dollars will be given to any person who will lodge the negro in any jail, so that I get him again, or twenty Dollars, if delivered to me in Fayetteville.

J. A. Mumford.

Feb 27 39:2w.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, living in Fayetteville, N. C. about the month of December, 1821 a Negro Man by the name of JIM,

35 or 40 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, stout built, dark complexion, and grum countenance. He was purchased about three years ago of Mr. Donald 'Rae, of this county; he formerly belonged to Mrs. 'Iver of Moore County, where I believe he was raised: he is well known in this, Chatham and Moore Counties, by the name of Jim M'Leod, through which counties his range extends, I understand he has been seen in the neighborhood of Deep River, having in his possesion a pass, and being a cunning and intelligent fellow, may deceive many. A reward of 15 Dollars will be given to any person that will lodge the said negro in any jail so that I get him again, or twenty dollars if delivered to me in Fayetteville.

J. A. Mumford.

Feb. 27.—39 2w.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT on or about the sixth day of January last, I gave my Note to John Tilman, for two hundred dollars, in consequence of the difference in exchanging or swapping horses: Now, this is to notify said Tilman, and all other persons concerned, that I will not pay the said Note, inasmuch as the horse I received of him was not sound.—All persons are forewarned not to trade for said Note.

Edmund Andrews.

Feb. 1, 1823.—39:3w.

Poetry.

From the Charleston Courier.

THE LAMP OF FREEDOM.

THE Lamp of Freedom purely shone,
In Eden's holy grove;
For round its flame was warmly thrown,
A radience from above.

But disobedience entered there,
And marred the beauteous light;
The lamp so gay, so bright, so fair,
Sunk dimly down in night;

And not a ray on earth was seen
Of freedom's sacred flame,
Till o'er the far-fam'd Grecian Green,
It burning warmly came.

The sun arose on every morn,
Bright, o'er th' Ionian Isle,
As of as long, the flame was warm,
And made the patriot smile;

It sojourned then by Tyber's stream—
Great Brutus started from the strand,
And by its radiant rising gleam,
His dagger freed his native land.

But soon, too soon the sacred light
Withdrew its holy ray from earth;
The heart at times in that dark night,
Still feebly hoped its second birth;

And long the holy land of soul,
Was dark, and sad, and lone;
Base tyranny then ruled the whole,
Fair freedom far was gone.

The morn yet purely, brightly gleamed,
Yet calm appeared the ocean deep;
So calm, so broad, in truth it seemed
Like great eternity asleep.

In Britain's isle the people rose,
And grasp d the gleaming naked sword;
Its lightning flashed around their foes,
And startled every tyrant lord.

That instant was a glimmering seen,
Rise o'er the edge of heaven alone;
From mountain top to daisy green,
The glorious lamp of freedom shone;

And many a day it brightly burned,
And made the patriot truly blest,
But soon alas! away it turned,
And dawned upon the new-born west,

In ten fold radiance here it rose,
Each eye to it with wonder turns;
From Orleans to the Maine it glows,
And every bosom throbs and burns.

Oh! nation, favored from on high,
Heard'st thou the mournful Grecian knell;
Though freedom's lamp hangs in thy sky,
How long 'twill burn thou dar'st not tell,

Then haste ye haste ye, while the light
Yet guides thee truly on to heaven;
Thy bosom throbs in manhood's might,
The Greek to death and slavery's driven.

ISLA.

Agricultural.

FRUIT TREES.

Account of a method of preventing the premature decay of Fruit Trees. By John Ellis, of New-Jersey.

From the Transactions of the American Philosophical Society.

The decay of peach trees is owing to a worm, which originates from a large fly, that resembles the common wasp: this fly proferates the bark, and deposits an egg in the moist or sappy part of it. The most common place of perforation is at the surface of the earth, & as soon as the worm is able to move it descends into the earth, probably from an instinctive effort to avoid the winter's frost. This may be ascertained by observation; the track of the worm from the seat of the egg being visible at its beginning, and gradually increasing, in correspondence with the increasing size of the worm: its course is always downwards. The progress of the young worm is extremely slow; and if the egg is deposited at any considerable distance above the surface of the earth, it is long before the worm reaches the ground. The worms are unable to bear the cold of winter, unless covered by the earth; and all that are above ground, after frost, are killed.

By this history of the origin, progress and nature of the insect, we can explain the effects of my method, which is as follows. In the spring, when the blossoms are out, clear away the dirt so as to expose the root of the tree to the depth of three inches: surround the tree with straw, about three feet long, applied lengthwise, so that it may have a covering one inch thick, which extends to the bottom of the hole the butts of the straw resting upon the ground at the bottom. Bind the straw round the tree with three bands, one near the top, one at the middle, and the third at the surface of the earth; then fill up the hole at the root with earth, and press it closely round the straw. When the white frosts appear, the straw should be removed, and the tree should remain uncovered until the blossoms put out in the spring.

By this process, the fly is prevented from depositing its egg within three feet of the root, and although it may place the egg above that distance, the worm travels so slow, that it cannot reach the ground before frost, and therefore is killed before it is able to injure the tree.

The truth of this principle is proved by the following fact. I practised this method with a large number of peach trees, and they flourished remarkably, without any appearance of injury from the worm, for several years. I was then induced to discontinue the straw with about twenty of them. All those which were without the straw, have declined, while the others, which have had the straw, continue as vigorous as ever.

Miscellaneous.

Light-House.—From a source that may be relied on, we state the following:—in 1811, there were in the United States 49 light-houses, which consumed annually 48,000 gallons of sperm oil. The annual cost of transportation, and other incidental charge on this oil, was $3 150. There are now in the United States 85 light house, which consume annually less than 33 969 gallons; the expense of transportation, and other incidental charges, $2.200.—That the brilliancy of the lights is very much improved is admitted by all navigators. New light houses are erected at 40 per cent. less cost than formerly, and are built of more durable materials. These 85 light-houses are lighted with 871 patent lamps and reflectors, and are located 11 in Maine, 29 in Massachusetts, 3 in Rhode-Island, 6 in Connecticut, 7 in New-York, 1 in Delaware, 4 in Virginia, 3 in Maryland, 2 in North Carolina, 2 in South Carolina, 1 in Alabama, 1 in Louisiana, 3 on Lake Erie, and 3 on Lake Ontario.

Boston Gazette.

Mode of Legislating in Congress.

A correspondent and friend to whom I am indebted for many valuable hints, has required me to write a letter or two "on the mode of legislating in Congress." He is too well acquainted with this subject himself, not to know that if taken up methodically and considered in all its ramifications, the discussion would occupy a volume; and the shortest as well as the safest way would be to copy Jefferson's Manual, which is as concise as it could well be, and yet contains upwards of two hundred pages, embracing references to the constitution of the United States, to the Rules of the Senate and House of Representatives, and to many volumes of English laws. My friend's request could therefore have extended to nothing beyond a sketch of the mode of proceeding on an ordinary day, and in the common routine of business, as it would strike a spectator in the house. Such an outline will be attempted, premising that the mode of manufacturing laws in Congress is much the same as in the New-York legislature, and also in the Parliament of Great Britain. Jefferson's Manual, which is little more than a compilation of settled parliamentary rules and practices, is the common standard at Washington and Albany, as I believe it is in all parts of this country.

On an ordinary day, then, a spectator in Congress-Hall witnesses the following order of proceedings: By 10 o'clock in the morning, the members begin to drop in; those who are on standing or select committees for the purpose of meeting and consulting in private rooms appropriated to that object; others, to write letters, fold and direct documents to their friends; and the remainder to lounge on the sofas around the hall, read newspapers, or join in conversation on the topics of the day. From 10 to 12 o'clock, the House of Representatives is a kind of political exchange, where intelligence received by letters and papers from different parts of the United States, is freely circulated and diffused through the whole mass, unless it be some secret political news, which in that case is whispered only to a circle of friends.

A few minutes before twelve, the chaplain makes his appearance, takes the Speaker's desk, and offers up a concise prayer. He does not always attract the attention of the whole of his audience. If a member happens to be folding and sealing a package, or deeply engaged in the midst of a newspaper paragraph, he keeps his seat with his hat on, and service proceeds without his assistance or cognizance. Such instances are however, rare, and a great degree of decorum is commonly observed. By the time the religious exercise is finished, most of the members have arrived, and the galleries are filled with ladies and gentlemen, as spectators.

Precisely at 12 o'clock the Speaker takes his seat and calls the House to order—that is to say, announces the fact that it is time for business; for there is the same disorder after he takes the chair as before the members all sitting or walking with their hats on, and attending to their own concerns. As soon as the Speaker has taken his seat, the mace consisting of a green wand surmounted by a golden eagle is placed on his right, and the starspangled banner is hoisted on the dome of the Capitol, as a signal to persons at a distance that the House is in session, and also to show perhaps that Congress fights under American colours. The wind is sometimes so high as to compel them to strike their flag before the action has ended; and from this circumstance, on a cold or muddy day, a member boarding at a distance, presumes Congress has adjourned. A want of punctuality is not, however, a common fault, and you seldom see a vacant seat in the house. But I find the Speaker is sometimes ready to proceed to business than myself; and the remainder for this sketch will therefore be postponed to another letter.

Washington, Jan. 22, 1823.

From the Columbian Star.

There is a practical infidelity a broad, which derides the idea of Divine Providence. Whatever calamity may happen, "forth steps the spruce philosopher," and descants learnedly on the causes which have produced it; and he is satisfied with the most absurd conclusions, if he can succeed in excluding the all-sustaining and controlling Sovereign of the Universe from any agency in the event.

Some profane people would say, it was a reflection upon creation, that of all living things, only two could be named, which would remain true to us while in a state of poverty; viz a dog and a constable.—As the former is never known to desert a human being, even in the lowest state of degradation and misery; so the latter, with equal pertinacity, *sticks by a man in adversity.*

The best way to win applause, is not to court it. Persevere in the path of rectitude; and if Fame follows you, very well; but never run after it.

By the annual report of deaths in the city and county of N. York, in the year 1822, as made by the City Inspector, and published by order of the Common Council, it appears, that the whole number of interments during the year was 5,281. Of this number, no less than 624 were of consumption—almost one fifth of the whole number. The number of deaths during the past year was 311 less than in 1821. The number of coloured persons that died of all diseases during the year was 396—Of those who died of yellow fever, 45 were born in this city, 10 in the state, in New Jersey 9, Connecticut 13, Massachusetts 7, R. Island 1, Pennsylvania 2, Maryland 2, Nova Scotia 1, West Indies 1, Germany 9, Holland 2, France 2, England 24, Wales 1, Scotland 3, Ireland 33—making a total of 165—93 men, 49 women, 13 boys and 10 girls.

D. Adv. 28th ult.

A gentleman of Leeds, in his description of his eloped wife, says, "she has a tongue that cuts like a razor."

CARD.

MR HAMILTON having recently made arrangements with the School Committee, begs leave to state, that a room in the Academy is now appropriated for the accommodation of a Young Ladies' Class, where the principles and practice of Vocal and Instrumental Music will be taught, by a competent Professor. Should the requisite encouragement immediately offer, tuition will commence by the first of next month.

Terms may be learnt on application to Mr. H. at the Academy.

Feb 20.

More Philadelphia Shoes.

H. G. Nelson & Co.

HAVE just received pr. Steam Boat, a few Trunks Ladies Philadelphia City made SHOES, superior quality.

Fayetteville, Feb. 19. 38:3t.

Saddlery Warehouse,

GREEN STREET,

AT THE OLD STAND,

A few doors north of the Market Square.

HARRISON, in addition to his former Stock, has this day received from New-York, a new supply of

GOODS

in his line, and expects to keep always on hand, a full assortment of all articles in the Saddle and Harness Making Business, so that Country Saddlers and others may rely on being satisfactorily supplied and on very favourable terms. He has also received some articles in the line of Coach Making, such as Plated Bands, Handles, Moulding, Joints, Knobs, Lace, & &c.; and keeps constantly on hand own manufacturing,

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Velices,

with every other article in the line.

February 20, 1822. 38:tf.

Take Notice,

THAT the Subscriber earnestly calls on all persons using Weights, Measures, and Steelyards, within the town of Fayetteville, to bring them to the Standard, by the 1st of April next, to be examined and adjusted, otherwise they will be dealt with as the law directs.

N. B. The Penalty by Law for non compliance is $50.

John Kennedy, s. k.

Feb. 20—38:3t.

Blacking.

H. G. Nelson & Co.

HAVE just received 150 Bottles Lee's real japan liquid BLACKING. *warranted* genuine.

February 19, 1823. 3 :3t

Wadesborough Female Academy.

THE Exercises of this Institution will recommence on the 24th inst under the superintendance of Misses Mary Ann and Maria Spear, who come recommended as possessing a knowledge of Grammar, Belles Letters, Geography, Chemistry, Mythology, History, Natural Philosophy, Botany and Astronomy Music, Drawing and Painting, very rarely attained by ladies.

This Academy is in one of the most pleasant and healthy villages in the Southern Country. Such a situation, under Teachers so amply qualified for the instruction of young ladies will, no doubt, attract the attention of parents and guardians; and the Trustees pledge themselves that the strictest attention shall be paid to the morals as well as the literary improvement of the Students.

WM. DISMUKES, *Pres't.*
W. F. SMITH, *Secr'y.*

ANSON COUNTY, N. CAROLINA, February 11, 1823. } 38:4w.

N. B.—The Male Department is now in successful operation, under the superintendance of Mr. G. W. Hathaway, who has acquitted himself to the entire satisfaction of the Trustees.

$125 Reward.

BROKE Anson Jail on Friday the 7th inst.

THOMAS CURTIS
AND
HAMILTON HARRIS.

Thos. Curtis is between twenty five and thirty years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, spare made, dark hair, long sharp nose, somewhat dark skinned, pale blue or rather grey eyes, thin visaged, slow of speech, down look, and is fond of spirits; has a knot on one of his fingers, I believe on the left hand, which is a little cracked and stiff.

Hamilton Harris is a tolerably large bodied man, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, very dark Mulatto, between thirty and thirty five years of age. Harris is a noted fellow for breaking Jails, and has broken several in the western part of this state.

Thomas Curtis is charged with the murder of Thomas Cash.

Hamilton Harris is charged with having committed a rape.

A reward of $100 will be given for the apprehension of Curtis, and twenty five dollars for the apprehension of Harris, so that I get hold of them.

Joseph Medley, Shff.

February 9, 1823. 37:tf.

☞ The Editors of the Western Carolinian will please insert the above advertisement three times, and forward their account to William Dismukes, Esq. Wadesborough, for payment.

NOTICE.

The Farmers and Planters of Cumberland county are requested to convene at the Courthouse in Fayetteville, on the Tuesday Evening of next March County Court, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of forming an Agricultural Society.

Jan. 16, 1823. 33 6t

WANTED,

A YOUNG Man of good connections, who understands accounts, and can produce satisfactory evidence of sobriety and integrity.

Apply at this Office.

Feb. 13, 1823. 37 tf

Fayetteville Academy.

THIS Institution has become the exclusive property of the Town of Fayetteville, who have placed the management of its concerns under the direction of a School Committee, selected by the Commissioners of the Town.

The School Committee give notice that the exercises of the Academy will commence on Monday next, the 6th instant. They have engaged the services of

Mr. & Mrs. Hamilton,

as teachers in the Female and English branch of the male School, and entertain the most sanguine expectations, that under their tuition, the students will rapidly progress in their education. The committee have engaged Dr GOODORUM DAVIS to take charge of the Classical department, and as they are desirous of making this one of the cheapest so they wish to make it one of the most complete seminaries of learning in the state, where youth of either sex may acquire a suitable and accomplished education, while the greatest attention shall be paid to their morals and deportment.

The committee have determined upon the following division of the Academical year:—

1st. Quarter to commence on the 1st Monday in January, and terminate on the last Friday in March.

2nd. Quarter to commence on the 1st April, and end on the 20th June, when a public examination will be held: to be followed by a vacation until 1st Monday after 4th July.

3rd. Quarter to commence on the Monday after the 4th July, and end on the last Friday in September.

4th. Quarter to commence on 1st. October and end on the 20th December, when a public examination will take place, followed by a vacation until 1st. Monday in the new year.

Books to be used in the School.

Latin and Greek.

1. Adams' Latin Grammar.
2. Corderius
3. Æsop's Fables, 25
4. Selectæ e Veteri
5. Viri Romæ
6. Mair's Introduction
7. Cæsar's Commentaries, 7 Books
8. Wettenhall's Greek Grammar
9. Ovidii Edisio Expurgata
10. Prosody
11. St. John's Gospel and the Acts of the Apostles in Greek, (without the Latin Version.)
12. Virgil's Bucolics, and 6 Books of the Æneid.
13. Græca Minora to Lucian's Dialogues.

Books for a course of English Education.

Murray's Spelling Book and Selections for Reading,
Walkers Dictionary,
Murray's Grammar 18mo. for beginners,
Do. do. 8vo. for those advanced,
Morse's Universal Geography, abridged, one vol. 8vo. with an Atlas,
Carey's Atlas is recommended to be used by those who intend to prosecute their studies at the University of this State.
Ellsworth's Arithmetic, (accommodated to the currency of the United States.)
Hutton's Mathematics,
Conversation on Chemistry.

Rates of Tuition.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

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2. Geography, use of the Maps and Globes, Arithmetic, English Grammar	6
3. Reading, Writing, Geography, abridged, with Maps,	4
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A Tax of 25 cents per Quarter, for Fire Wood, Water, &c. will be required.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN A. CAMERON, Pres.
GEO. M'NEILL, Sec.

Fayetteville, Jan. 4, 1823.

☞ The Town Commissioners have appointed Mr. Hugh M'Laurin Treasurer of the School, to whom application must be made for Tickets of admission. 33 3t

Contractors Wanted.

THE letting of the Works for the Improvement of the obstructions in the Cape Fear River below Wilmington, is postponed until the 1st of March next. These works are to be executed agreeably to Plans and Specifications made out by Hamilton Fulton, State Engineer, who will attend at Wilmington from the 22d inst. to the 1st of March, for the purpose of exhibiting the Plans, receiving Proposals and concluding a Contract.

For the information of those at a distance who may be inclined to offer for the work, the Specifications are hereunto annexed.

Raleigh, Feb. 6, 1823. 37:3t.

Specification

Of the Embankments and Jetties for the Improvement of the Cape-Fear River, below Wilmington.

The Embankments between Clark's Island and Eagle Island, and between Campbell's Island and the western bank of the river, are to consist of two rows of piles, with a clear width of ten feet between the two rows; in each row the piles are to be made out of good pine timber, of such size as will square to 12 inches; they are to be hewn on the two meeting sides, so as to present a flat surface to each other of at least 10 inches wide on an average. They are to be driven quite close together, as far into the bed of the river as it is possible to drive them with a pile driving machine having a rammer of from 12 to 15 cwt. and falling from a height of 25 feet at least, and when driven thus far the piles are to be of such length as to leave 5 feet at least, above the ordinary height of high water mark of spring tides.

2. On the outside of each row of piles there is to be a string piece of pine timber of 9 inches square, fixed about 2½ feet from the top of the piles, and to run horizontally for the whole length of the embankment. Opposite the centre of each pile there is to be an auger hole of 1¼ inches in diameter bored through the string piece and pile, and a white oak treenail of sufficient size driven quite through them both. The different pieces of timber used in the string pieces are to be joined by a scarf overlapping 18 inches at least.

3. In every 10 feet of length in the embankment, there is to be a cross piece sufficient in length to extend from outside to outside of the string pieces, and to project therefrom at least 12 inches at each end; these cross pieces or braces are to be of timber that will square 12 inches, and to be notched 6 inches deep, so as to embarace the heads of the piles upon which they rest, and the outside string pieces. Immediately on the upper side of these cross pieces is to be laid a string piece of 9 inches square, along the inside of both rows of piles for the whole length of the embankment, and to be fastened to the head of each pile by a treenail as described for the outside string pieces.

4. The whole of the space on the inside of the piling is to be filled up with earth flush to the underside of the cross pieces and in executing this part of the work, the contractor is to carefully arrange the soil, so as that part of it which is of a vegetable consistency may be put nearest the piles on both sides; the intermediate space may be filled up with such soil as can be conveniently obtained.

Specification for the Jetties.

5. The Jetties are to consist of a single row of piles of 9 inches square, driven firmly into the bed of the river, at the distance of 10 feet from each other. Each of these piles is to have a tenon at the top of three inches thick, 10 inches wide and 6 inches long. On the the top of these piles is to be placed a capsill, 10 inches square, with mortices on the underside for the reception of the tenons on the piles, there is to be a treenail of sufficient size to fill an augur hole one and a half inches in diameter, to be driven through the capsill and tenon; the upper side of this is to be on a level with the ordinary height of high waters of spring tides.

6. Between each of the square piles, the place is to be filled up with two inch thick pine plank filling, driven firmly into the soil, and spiked by two spikes of 5 inches long, into the capsill.

7. When any deviations or alterations from the plans, sections, or specifications, as the case may be, is proposed by the Engineer or Contractor, whereby the work may be increased, altered or diminished, due notice in writing shall be given of the same by the party proposing such deviation or alteration to the other, & the Contractor shall not begin to execute any part of the same, until a price is fixed and an agreement made, otherwise he shall have no payment for what he does, and in case the deviation is agreed to, and the demand made by the Contractor for executing such deviation shall be more than the Principal Engineer shall think reasonable, then the Board for Internal Improvements or the Principal Engineer shall have it in their power to contract or agree with any other person for the same, at such underprice as they may think proper, without the contractor having any demand against the Board or Engineer aforesaid, for such transaction, and the Contractor shall deduct out of the contract price such sums as may be saved by such deviation.

8. Should it appear at any time during the execution of any part of the contract to the said Board or their Principal Engineer, that the Contractor is not executing his work agreeably to his contract, he or they shall give notice to him of such deficiency, and in case he does not immediately remedy the same, they shall have it in their power to stop the work until he can shew them satisfactorily that he possesses the power of remedying the defects of insufficiency complained of, an should he fail in performing the same, the Board or Principal Engineer shall have it in their power to discharge the Contractor from the work and take the contract out of his hands, the value of the work executed & materials and tools on hand being previously ascertained by the Principal Engineer, and which shall be immediately paid. But in case the Contractor shall have been furnishing unnecessary tools and implements for the work, and which, in the Engineer's opinion may be of little or no use to the work, the said Engineer may reject such tools and implements, should he think proper.

9. All the work must be done to the entire satisfaction of the Principal Engineer, and such alterations may be made in the work or materials as may, from time to time, appear to him necessary, agreements being previously made as above specified, and in case any difference of opinion shall arise between the Superintendents of the work and the Contractor, respecting the explanation or meaning of any part of the Plans, Sections or Specifications, the same shall be left to the Principal Engineer, whose decision shall be final.